Numb. XXI.] THE [DECEMBER 16, 1786

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1786. [VOL. I.

From the Boston INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

A View of the Federal Government of America.

Its Defects, and a propoſed Remedy.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THAT a free people ought to be jealous of their rights and liberties, is one of the fundamental articles of our political creed: but there is a wide difference between manly jealouſy and mean ſuſpicion; the one dignifies our character, and the other debaſes it. Weak men miſtake theſe qualities of the mind, as knaves and fools miſtake cunning for wiſdom.

This miſapprehenſion of political jealouſy, is too common among many politicians, who, with the beſt intentions, often defeat their own views. Human nature, they think, is in too depraved a ſtate, to deſerve confidence, and therefore no men ought to be truſted. Upon this principle we ſhould, with a fine theory of government, never emerge from anarchy.

By giving a ſupreme executive power to Congreſs, in all caſes which relate to the general good, we ſhould only give that power to *ourſelves*, for the individuals of the United States fit there in the perſons of their delegates, who inſtead of maſters, are honorable ſervants, dependant on the approbation, though ſupported by the confidence of their conſtituents.

It is an adopted maxim throughout America, that none of the ſtates can be ſeparately governed, without a due exerciſe of *legiſlative, judicious* and *executive* authority. How then can it be expected, that all ſhould be *collectively* governed by ſimple recommendations. None of our political artiſts ſuppoſed it poſſible to make a good conſtitution, without placing a governor at the head of it. Yet when they united their talents to conſtruct the federal machine, they left out the main ſpring upon which the continuance of its motion muſt depend.

While the mode of repreſentation in the different ſtates is uncorrupt, Congreſs cannot abuſe its powers, becauſe it is *itſelf* the very eſſence of ſuch repreſentation. This then ſhould be the object of our political jealouſy, for while the ſource is pure, the ſtreams that iſſue from it muſt be pure alſo.

The people of England would never have loſt their liberties, if they had not ſold themſelves to a venal parliament, which in turn ſold itſelf to the crown. If we ſhould ſuffer the ſame corruption to creep into our mode of repreſentation, it would not be a queſtion whether the United States in Congreſs ſhould or ſhould not have power given them; they, inſtead of aſking it of us, would by their influence *create to themſelves* any extent of power, and having the aſſemblies devoted to them, as the parliament of Britain is devoted to the king, they would rule without controul.

It ſeems then clear, that ſo long as we preſerve an equitable repreſentation, which we ſhall always do while the people have ſuch jealouſy of their liberties, as to be independent in the choice of their delegates, we need not fear an abuſe of the executive power; but on the contrary, without eſtabliſhing ſuch authority in our federal government, we muſt inevitably become ſlaves to the worſt of all tyrannies, the tyranny of confuſion.

Hitherto I have conſidered our federal government only in a political view; but in a commercial one it is equally defective, and the revival of our trade will be found to depend on the ſame remedy.

Congreſs is ſaid to have '*an excluſive right and power*' to make commercial treaties: yet each ſtate may make what prohibitory laws the government of it think proper, though to the excluſion of the ſame nation that Congreſs had engaged to favor. Thus, while we declare *collectively*, that we will abide by the conditions of treaty, we *ſeparately* act in direct contradiction to them.

This commonwealth made a navigation act, by which the French, with whom Congreſs had treated upon principles of *reciprocal* advantage, were ſubjected, with all other foreigners, to pay double duties, a heavy tonage, and exorbitant light money. No care was taken to examine the conditions of the treaty we had conſented to, and it was not till after the act had been ſix months in force, that it was found to '*militate with the principles of reciprocity.*' It was then in part repealed.

During its exiſtence, every foreign ſhip that was deſtined hither went to ſome other ſtate, and thus an immenſe value which would have been exchanged for our produce, and much increaſed our revenue, was diverted into other channels: with one hand we laid duties, while with the other we drove the dutiable objects away from us. The act is now ſuſpended till all the ſtates ſhall come into the meaſure, by which it is conſigned to perpetual and deſerved oblivion, for there is not a propoſition in Euclide more demonſtrable, than that the ſtates, taken ſeparately, can never concur in any commercial regulations.

The impoſt duty recommended by Congreſs ſome time ſince, was defeated by Rhode-Iſland, avowedly becauſe they expected to reap an advantage at the expence of thoſe ſtates that might adopt the meaſure; and for the ſame reaſon, neither that nor any other ſtate, whither the foreign ſhips were driven, would ever imitate our navigation act. The circumſtance itſelf is an inſurmountable bar to its object. We have lately ſeen in the inſtance of New-York, where the heart of the union is ſeated, the ſame narrow policy that influenced Rhode-Iſland: and while we continue thus diſjointed, we ſhall uniformly ſee irreſolute *reſolutions*, impotent *requiſitions*, and unpaid *grants*.

Congreſs lately made a repreſentation of their weakneſs to the ſtates at large, and put the alternative of their exiſtence or diſſolution upon their obtaining federal powers to raiſe a revenue for one purpoſe only. This has been nobly attended to by ſome ſtates, faintly noticed by others, and as nothing can be effected till the meaſure ſhall be adopted by all, it remains in embryo, and will probably prove an abortion. In ſhort, until every ſtate in the union diveſts itſelf of the power of making any commercial regulations relative to foreign trade, Congreſs will, in this reſpect, continue to be the ſame unimportant ſhadow it now is, and be treated with contempt by all the nations of the world.

What can be more abſurd than to ſee ambaſſadors from the repreſentative body of the United States, ſoliciting connections with different powers of Europe, while individual ſtates declare an open commercial war with them? We are told that there is no proſpect of a treaty with England. This can only proceed from the knowledge that Congreſs has not, in effect, power to make one. To ſuppoſe that England would decline ſuch a connection with us upon any other principle, is to ſuppoſe a ſhopkeeper would decline ſelling the goods he profeſſes to have on ſale; for that nation with regard to us, is preciſely as a ſeller is to a buyer. England has a much greater inducement to make a treaty with America, than America can have to make one with her. A ſpecific contract is never the object of the purchaſer, becauſe it is moſt for his intereſt to multiply the ſellers, that he may have the advantage ariſing from their competition, while on the contrary, the ſeller has a ſtrong motive to ſecure an excluſive cuſtom. It is not therefore common ſenſe to ſuppoſe that the Engliſh would decline a treaty, if they thought Congreſs had power to enforce the obſervance of it: but knowing the contrary, they view it in the light of a uſeleſs piece of parchment, as weak and inſignificant as the animal it once covered.

If neither Congreſs nor the ſtates individually, had made any regulations relative to foreign trade, it would be in a better ſituation than it is now; for it would then be free, which is its natural and moſt perfect ſtate: but as this opinion may be too ſpeculative to apply immediately to practice, it ſhould be given up whenever a conſiſtent, uniform treaty can be made. Even bad regulations, if general, are better than any partial ones; becauſe, being partial, they cannot be good. In the one caſe, ſome little evil may enſue, but, in the other, every poſſible good muſt be defeated.

No meaſures can have ſtability, that are viewed only through a particular medium, their operations become impracticable on a great ſcale, and thus we ſee all our commercial acts are followed by repeals, making volumes of nullities, which ſerve only to ſwell and perplex our laws.

There is nothing that more ſtrongly marks the defect of a ſyſtem, than frequent acts, frequently annulled. Haſty repeals are generally acknowledgments of error, and tacitly declare to the world, either that government was ignorant of the nature of its laws, or was forced, by the heat of party, into meaſures contrary to its own judgment.

In America, where the confidence of the people in the wiſdom and virtue of its rulers, is the baſis upon which the government can only remain ſolid, no laws ſhould be haſtily made, or haſtily repealed: the firſt implies a want of wiſdom, the ſecond a want of power.

It is not to be ſuppoſed that any adminiſtration upon earth can be ſo perfect as not to err ſometimes, but in an energetic government, it is leſs liable to error than in a weak one. In many inſtances imperfect laws become tolerable by the uniformity and vigour of their execution, while every one neceſſarily becomes bad, if for want of proper force its effect is defeated.

That the foregoing reaſoning is true, is tacitly acknowledged by the late appointment of a commercial convention, which is to aſſemble in Virginia: The ſtates have thereby declared, that only united meaſures can be effectual; and have furniſhed the ſtrongeſt of all poſſible reaſons for giving to Congreſs, a ſole and excluſive power to regulate the trade of the whole union. The determinations of this convention will be the collective voice of America; but if the meaſures they may propoſe, are not uniformly adopted, their united wiſdom will be as ineffectual with regard to the commercial intereſt of the ſtates, as their individual folly has been detrimental to it.

It does not require the gift of prophecy to foretel, that whenever this deſirable object is obtained, and Congreſs aſſumes its due reſpectability, we ſhall have ſolicitations from Europe, inſtead of having any thing to aſk of them. So commercially independent is America, from its local circumſtances, and various produce, that all manufacturing nations naturally become, in a manner, tributary to her.

Why ſhould we aſk the nations of Europe to make a treaty of commerce with us, when we ſee our country filled with European agents and *riders*, who are contending with each other in recommending their houſes and manufactures to the American merchants, and who have already crouded upon them many more goods than the country can conſume. That we need collectively to *ſolicit*, while we are individually *ſolicited*, is too palpable an abſurdity to require comment.

To follow the ſubject as it opens upon me, would exceed the limits, which a regard to my reader's patience ought to preſcribe: I ſhall therefore conclude with obſerving, that while we are independent and liberal in our political and commercial principles, we ſhould take great care to preſerve uniformity and conſiſtency in them. While we pay due attention to the opinions and conduct of other nations, we ſhould *judge for ourſelves*, and not ſlaviſhly copy from them, either in principle or practice. We ſhould remember, that no theory or ſyſtem can be good that will not ſtand the teſt of its natural operation. And above all, we ought to endeavour to make ſuch laws as carry conviction, by the eaſe advantage, and infallibility of their execution. Theſe deſirable objects can never be obtained by the United States, till the eſſence of their wiſdom and virtue, becomes the independent ſpring of a reſpectable federal government.

A BOSTONIAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 14.

THE Britiſh parliament, ever attentive to what will eſſentially promote the real intereſts and improvement of their own manufactures, have reſolved to reward the ingenious gentleman who has diſcovered the valuable ſecret of dying ſcarlet cotton. This diſcovery will be monopolized, we may naturally ſuppoſe, by a few individuals at the other ſide, until time or chance ſhall waft the invention over for the uſe of this kingdom. We have here, indeed, by no means arrived to the ſame degree of elegance and duration in point of colours, as the people of France and England, but nevertheleſs are very much improved in ſuch matters within ſome years paſt. Our not equalling the efforts of other countries in this particular reſpect, has not been owing to want of genius or taſte in acquiring a proper knowledge of ſo neceſſary an art, but as we manufactured entirely the coarſer kinds of the different fabrics (the finer being poured in on us from the other ſide, or perhaps ſmuggled from France and other places,

there was a unanimity not the leaſt accurate here ſ[illegible]ſary engaged, nor was there ſo great a fo[illegible]ſion for ſuch improvements, our ports not being open for the purpoſes of commerce.

Our Weſt-India trade ſtill languiſhes for want of an explanation of the navigation act. It may not improperly be compared to a ſickly plant, that indeed may be kept to vegetate, but its growth is weak and ſtunted for want of a genial ſun to invigorate its fibres, and the ſupercilious ſhade of a wood of eminence to defend it from the ſickly winds and deſtructive blights.---Our ſituation indeed, it is true, is actually different, for the trade is carried directly from Antigua, but for this we are ſolely indebted to accident, ſix have lately been landed from Scotland.

In the petition being to legiſlate for granting the freedom of the city, to the right hon. John Pitt, earl of Chatham, as a teſtimonial of the high eſteem for that manly, juſt and intrepid conduct with which this young nobleman ſo honorably ſignaliſed himſelf at the defence of Gibraltar; and alſo in token of the grateful remembrance of the diſtinguiſhed perſonal, public merits, and eminent abilities of his truly illuſtrious father, from whoſe wiſe counſels the Britiſh empire derived ſo long (and may it ſtill continue) the ſame ſplendid glory and advantage) the ſame was agreed to by the board of aldermen, and ſent up to the commons for their concurrence; the queſtion thereon, after debate, being put, and a ballot had, the ayes appeared, ayes 41, noes 40: and the inſtruction being then called for, it was carried, 41 to 38.

The following proteſt was then entered by Mr. Tandy:

"That I admire the character of the late lord Chatham, or rather the more reſpectable one of Roxner William Pitt, I am free to confeſs; but as the honor patriotiſm is not hereditary in one ſon more than another, I was deſirous of having ſome proof, that the preſent nobleman inherited the principles of the father, as well as his title, before I conſented to enroll him a freeman of this city, therefore, in the courſe of this debate, I repeatedly called upon thoſe miniſterial gentlemen, who ſupported the meaſure, (for the whole weight and power of adminiſtration was exerted on the occaſion) to point out a ſingle inſtance, in which the noble lord had ever ſhewn himſelf a friend to the commercial or conſtitutional intereſt of this country, or even of his own. Nothing being alledged in his favor, ſave that of his being ſon to the late lord Chatham, I hold myſelf juſtified in concluding, that nothing could; and therefore aſſerted, that the freedom of the metropolis of the kingdom, ought not to be given to a man, however exalted in rank, who never did a public act in his life, to claim the attention much leſs the applauſe and approbation of the people: that whilſt I conſidered the preſent lord, the repreſentative of that great ſtateſman, who raiſed the Britiſh name to the higheſt pinnacle of glory, and encouraged virtue wherever he found it, yet I could not diveſt myſelf of the thought, how nearly he was allied to the preſent prime miniſter of England, in whoſe time the people of this free and independent country have been moſt groſsly injured and inſulted, their petition for a more equal repreſentation in parliament, treated with contempt---inſidious and wicked propoſitions, tending to deſtroy their trade, and annihilate their conſtitution, attempted to be forced upon them; proteſtion for their manufactures refuſed; the liberty of the preſs deſtroyed; the chartered rights of the city violated and infringed; a police bill countenanced and ſupported, for the ſole purpoſe of rewarding apoſtacy and corruption, and this at an enormous expence to the induſtrious citizen; attachments, by which the ſubject is deprived of his right of trial by his peers, adopted as the mode of government proſecutions; the volunteers privately traduced by means of adminiſtration, (publicly no power under heaven dare to do it with impunity) taxes accumulated, and a union threatened; perhaps the very nobleman now made free, employed for the purpoſe to bring about a meaſure, which, if once attempted, muſt force every honeſt man in the nation, either to ſeek for liberty in another country, or periſh by the ſword in this. Therefore, leſt the granting of this free loan to the prime miniſter's brother, ſhould convey the moſt diſtant idea of an approbation of thoſe attacks made upon Iriſh freedom and independence, I do hereby enter my proteſt againſt the ſame.

JAMES NAPPER TANDY."

The Madrid Gazette of Wedneſday the 12th of July, relates, that the greateſt rejoicing were expected throughout the whole kingdom of Spain, on account of the manifeſto publiſhed by the emperor of Morocco, to give liberty of trade, reſidence and religion, to the different European ſubjects. It is beſides, no ſmall conſolation to a people long haraſſed by the piratical cruelties and depredations of the Moors, to conſider themſelves in a ſtate of amity with thoſe once inveterate foes, who have been plundering their ſhips and inſulting their coaſt for above two hundred years. There are computed to be upwards of one thouſand Spaniards of all ranks, now in actual ſlavery in the dominions of Morocco, many of whom are perſons of diſtinction, who for want of either would not, or could not pay the exorbitant prices demanded for their ranſom. Among theſe latter is the count de Aquilic, who was taken on his return from Malta in a Leghorn veſſel, about three years ago.---This nobleman's family offered the ſum of ten thouſand piſtoles to the preſent emperor, who's domeſtic have hopes, but it was refuſed. There is, however, no doubt but that the late accommodation will ſet all the Spaniſh ſubjects free, as ſoon as preliminaries can be ſettled, and no cauſe to dread the like diſaſters for the time to come.

London, Auguſt 12. Mr. Cruger, the member of parliament from Briſtol, is gone to America to collect his debts before the preſent tranquility may be diſturbed by that active ſpirit the Congreſs is undoubtedly poſſeſſed with to a very eminent pitch, manifeſted moſt clearly in Mr. Adams's declaration before he quitted England. A menace of reprizals on the Weſt-India iſlands and commerce, is certainly of a ſerious nature, and has made a deep impreſſion on the commerce of this city, but as the languiſhing and exceeding great lethargy of the miniſter, previous to the late war, was ſo ſully and generally reprobated, it is hoped that the preſent miniſter will take immediate ſteps to prevent thoſe depredatory meaſures; menaced by America on the Weſt-India iſlands. To be threatened in the very infancy of the American ſtates, is a juſt cauſe of ſpirited and active exertions to convince Congreſs of its want of power to dictate to the firſt maritime ſtate in the world.

Advices are received from Gibraltar of the 31ſt ult. that the Queen of France, an American frigate of 25 guns, had anchored in the bay on the 16th, where ſhe continued two days. She was the veſſel having two gentlemen on board, who had been to Algiers to negociate with the dey a treaty of peace, but had not ſucceeded in their buſineſs. This was all that was known, as the above gentlemen never came on ſhore during the time the ſhip lay in the bay.

The magiſtrates of Preſburgh, in Hungary, have publiſhed an ordinance, with a view to prevent the fatal conſequences which ſo often attend the ſeduction of young females, whom deſpair urges to the horrid crime of infanticide. The puniſhment adjudged by the ancient laws againſt female indiſcretion, the ſeverity of which too generally occaſioned the deſtruction of the unfortunate offspring, is now entirely ſet aſide; parents are commanded to treat their children, who may ſuſpect of being pregnant, with all tenderneſs and humanity, & are made reſponſible for every conſequence of not complying with this ordinance.

The new regulation adopted by his Cæſarian majeſty for the extenſion and encouragement of commerce, has been attended with ſuch ſucceſs, that it might not be impolitic in our legiſlature to purſue the ſame principle here, at leaſt to a certain degree: his majeſty has enacted, that in future the legal intereſt of money, throughout his dominions, ſhall not be higher than three per cent. The conſequence of this law is, that thoſe whoſe money was lent out on landed or other ſecurities at four and five per cent. are calling it in, and employing it in trade, where, notwithſtanding all riſks and caſual loſſes, they will be able to make conſiderably more than the legal intereſt of three per cent. A reduction of legal intereſt in Great-Britain to four per cent. would produce all the effects that may be derived from the imperial regulation; and would prevent any bad conſequences to the landed intereſt of the country.

A correſpondent cannot help regretting how we aproach in every point of political degradation and inſignificance to a moſt perfect and palpable coincidence of ſituation with the Romans in their decline, when all public honors and the higheſt offices of the ſtate were conferred on the vileſt of the people, and the laſt inſult which tyranny could offer to departing liberty. The ſame ſyſtem which in the degeneracy of that ancient and auguſt empire, gave the chief direction of affairs to ſlaves, and even beſtowed the conſulſhip on a horſe, hath in theſe laſt days, and among Britons, who have long affected an emulation of Roman virtue, made lord Carmarthen and lord Sydney ſecretaries of ſtate: Lloyd Kenyon maſter of the rolls; a Richmond maſter general of the ordnance a Howard commander in chief: and even admitted Benjamin Hamet to the honor of knighthood.

The preſent emperor of Germany has given great encouragement throughout his dominions for improving the breed of horſes. Annual races have been eſtabliſhed by the imperial edict at Prague, and five other towns in Bohemia, and a reward of 50 ducats is ordered to be paid out of the treaſury to every proprietor of three bred racers of five years old.

The great and important plan of the reduction of the national debt commences next week, when the commiſſioners named by act of parliament will begin to apply the annual million of money to buy ſtock at the market price. This mode is to be purſued every tranſfer-day, and about a million and a half of ſtock will be bought up the firſt year, and every ſucceeding year the amount will be increaſed by the accumulation of the dividend. The adoption of this meaſure has aſtoniſhed the nations of Europe, and given ſuch confidence to the Britiſh funds as to induce foreigners already to tranſmit large ſums to inveſt in our funds; the apprehenſion of diſturbances in Holland will probably encourage the people of that country to uſe ours in preference to their own.

American Occurrences.

KINGSTOWN, (St. Vincent's) Sept. 9.

After ſeveral days of extremely calm and ſultry weather, with other alarming indications, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, it began to blow with a conſiderable degree of violence, from the weſtward and ſouthward, accompanied with heavy rain and continued till day. A ſchooner belonging to captain Joſiah Durfee, and a ſmaller one of captain Benny's were driven from their anchors, and put aſhore on the beach, from whence the latter has been got off with little damage, but the former had unfortunately ſuffered ſo much as to be hauled up to repair it.---The only building in town which received any injury, is the bridge over the Spring river; its foundation which had been undermined ſome time before by heavy rains, was entirely carried away. The country proviſions are almoſt totally deſtroyed, particularly to the windward where the wind ſeems to have been moſt violent. The canes and cottons in particular ſuffered have alſo ſuffered much.

We are happy to add to the above, that accounts have been received of the gales being much more violent at Martinico and St. Lucia. At the former iſland, notwithſtanding ſeveral veſſels in Carliſle-bay rode it out; ſome got to ſea, but the greateſt and moſt valuable part, many of their ſettled trading ſhips partly loaded, were driven on ſhore and totally loſt. Little damage, we underſtand was done to Bridgetown, but the canes, &c. and ſome buildings in the country, have ſuffered much. At St. Lucia, it is ſaid, the country is entirely waſte from Choiſeul to Vieux Fort.

Pittſburgh, December 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Falls of Ohio to his friend in this place, dated November 7, 1786.

"The expedition againſt the Indians, under general Clark, have returned; they were within one day's march of the chief Wabaſh town, when ſome of the officers rumoured among the men that they would ſuffer for want of proviſions, which cauſed three hundred to revolt and turn back; the remainder proceeded on a little further, when another mutiny took place, and the whole of the troops returned. An expreſs from the Indians came up with them, entreating for peace, as they were determined not to fight, nor move off their families, but truſt to us for terms."

We all of us talk loudly againſt vicious characters, ſays a correſpondent, and are ſo unanimous in our outcry againſt them, that an unexperienced man, who only truſted his ears, would imagine the whole world was in an uproar about it, and that mankind were all aſſociating together to baniſh vice utterly out of the world. Shift the ſcene, and let him behold the reception which vice meets with, he will ſee the conduct and behavior of the world towards it ſo oppoſite to their declarations, he will find all he heard ſo contradicted by what he ſaw, as to leave him in doubt which of his ſenſes he is to truſt, or in which of the two caſes mankind were really in earneſt. Was there virtue enough in the world to make a general ſtand againſt this contradiction, that is, was every one who deſerved to be ill-ſpoken of, ſure to be ill-looked on too; was it a certain conſequence of the loſs of a man's character, to loſe his friends, to loſe the advantages of his birth and fortune, and thenceforth be univerſally ſhunned, reſpected by none? Was no quality a ſhelter againſt the infection of the other ſex, but was every woman, without diſtinction, who had juſtly forfeited her reputation, from that moment ſure to forfeit likewiſe all claim to civility and reſpect? or, in a word, could it be eſtabliſhed as a law in our ceremonials, that whatever characters, in either ſex, were become notorious, it ſhould be deemed infamous, either to pay or receive a viſit from them, and that the door ſhould be ſhut againſt them till they had ſatisfied the world, by giving teſtimony of a better life. A few ſuch plain and honeſt maxims, faithfully put in practice, would force upon us ſome degree of reformation. Till this is done, it avails little that we have no mercy upon them with our tongues, ſince they eſcape without feeling any other inconvenience. We all cry out that the world is corrupt, and I fear too juſtly, but we never reflect what we have to thank for it, and that upon open countenance of vice, which gives the lie to our private cenſures of it, is its chief protection and encou-

ragement. To thofe, however, who ſtill believe that evil ſpeaking is ſome terror to evil doers, one may anſwer, as a great man has done upon the occaſion, "That after all our exhortations againſt it, it is not to be feared but that there will be evil ſpeaking enough left in the world to chaſtiſe the guilty; and we may ſafely truſt them to an ill natured world, that there will be no failure of juſtice on this ſcore." This deſire itch for ſlander, too common in all ranks of people, whether to gratify a little ungenerous reſentment: whether oftener out of a principle of leveling, from a narrowneſs and poverty of ſoul, ever impatient of merit and ſuperiority in others; whether a mean ambition, or the infatuating luſt of being witty (a talent in which ill-nature and malice bear no ingredients) or, laſtly, whether from a natural cruelty of diſpoſition, abſtracted from all views and conſiderations of ſelf; to which one, or whether to all jointly, we are indebted for this evil ſpeaking; ſuch as is certain, from whatever bad principles, daily grows and progreſs of it are a diſgrace to a civilized people, and are unbecoming a civiliſed nature: [illegible] ſcent, or which [illegible] to propagate a ſcandalous report, [illegible] to plunder an innocent man of his character and good name, a level which [illegible] to purchaſe, and [illegible] to ſecure it: to rob [illegible] peace of mind, [illegible] and the bread of a virtuous family: all this, a Solomon ſays of the madman, who caſteth firebrands, arrows and death, and ſaith, am not I in ſport? all this out of wantonneſs, and oftener from worſe motives; the whole appears ſuch a compoſition of baſeneſs, as requires no words or warmth of mine to aggravate it. Of the many reſpected, full minded natured perſons which we converſe with in the world, though we all join in the cry againſt them, which man amongſt us ſingles out himſelf as the mark, or ever once takes it into his head that he adds to the number? or where is there a man ſo bold, who will not think it the hardeſt and moſt diſagreeable injunction to have any of thoſe particular vices ſtrictly obſerved? There are a number of circumſtances which attend every action of a man's life, which can never come to the knowledge of the world, yet ought to be known, and well weighed, before [illegible] paſſed upon him. A [illegible] and a different [illegible] have: and which [illegible] paſſes within, may [illegible] ſeverely therefore [illegible] or ſome complexional [illegible] his power to correct, may [illegible] ces, to ſurrender [illegible] by open to many [illegible] through ignorance [illegible] per help he may labour in the dark in all [illegible] ces he may [illegible] themſelves, [illegible] rather to be [illegible] will. The [illegible] ones [illegible] of others.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

MR. SCULL,

Encouraged by ſeeing my firſt piece in your Gazette, I ſend you a ſecond; the latter and known ones may, perhaps, announce the ſubſcribers to ſilence, at once, this piece of the community. I acknowledge practory.—My general purpoſe is to recommend truth, innocence, honeſty, virtue, religion, &c. as the chief ornaments of this life, and of paving the way to future felicity. If ſuch eſſays are of ſervice to your Gazette and the community at large, you will receive a number weekly, from your humble ſervant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER II.

MY heart felt the higheſt ſatisfaction, as I journeyed through Waſhington county laſt ſummer, to behold the ground covered with ſuch rich crops of ripened corn; and to ſee ſwarming parties of laborious farmers, occupied in the delightful taſk of gathering in the copious harveſt. The rye, white and hoary as it were with age, waved its bearded billows, and gave a dry huſky ruſtle before the breeze. The wheat laden with plenty, and beautifully brown, hung the heavy head, and invited by its bending poſture the reaper's hand. Flats of barley, and acres of oats ſtood white, or whitening in the ſun, upright and perfectly even, as though the gardeners ſhears had clipped them at the top, they gratified the ſpectator's eye, but gladdened the farmer's heart. Fields, clad in native green, partly transformed and [illegible] ray, were preparing the [illegible] ſome [illegible] of the grain lay flat in irregular rows of the new made ſtubble: ſome was erected in graceful ſhocks; ſome conveying homewards, on the loaded waggon, nodded over the groaning axle; and to finiſh the proſpect of plenty, amidſt the brown fields roſe verdant groves of corn which hung in profuſion, from the bending tops, and ſeemed to court the hand of the gatherer.

The farm houſes, as I paſſed along, appeared almoſt to be empty, and their inhabitants poured into the plains. Here were perſons of each ſex, and of every age. The luſty youths ſtooping to their work, plied the ſickle, or ſwept with their ſcythes the falling ranks. The blythe damſels followed, binding the handful into ſheaves; or piling the ſwarths into hardy cocks. Nor were the old people abſent; but crawling into the ſun, or ſitting on a ſhady eminence they beheld the toils, the pleaſing toils they once ſuſtained.

This is the moſt joyful period of the countryman's life: the long expected crown of all his labours; for this he broke the ſtubborn glebe, and manured the impoveriſhed ſoil; for this he bore the ſultry beams of ſummer, and ſhrunk not from the pinching bleſts of winter; for this he toiled and the year in a round of cheerleſs, but willing activity, knowing that the huſbandman muſt labour before he partakes of the fruits.

Here wealth ſhall one day pour her golden horn,
Here to manſion ſe ſhall gather in the morn.
Here the fond father hug the liſping child,
Whoſe prating love leſs ev'ry care beguil'd:
Here roſe-lipp'd beauty, nature's eſſential bands,
And filial love the ſmiles of age commands.

And will not the bleſſed fields of everlaſting life; will not the bright expectation of conſummate bliſs, animate us with an equally chearful reſolution, both to reſiſt the temptations, and diſcharge the duties of our preſent ſtate?

But this is not by any means the only leſſon of religion or morality, which a prudent contemplation may learn from a view of the fields, when white to the harveſt. Our Saviour, who generally drew inſtructions from, and formed his moſt pertinent parables upon objects the moſt near and familiar, has ſanctified this to one of the moſt uſeful occaſions, which the human thought can ever conſider. That wiſeſt, ſays he, in explaining one of theſe parables, the field of the world, and the reapers are the angels! Who then that beholds the wheat fall before the ſtroke of the reaper carefully gathered into the barns of the huſbandman, that prepared for the garner; can fail to contemplate that great, that important day, when he that ſowed the ſeed, the ſon of man, the great Lord of the harveſt ſhall ſend forth his angels, and they ſhall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend, and them that do iniquity, and caſt them into a furnace of fire: there ſhall be weeping and gnaſhing of teeth! Then the righteous too ſhall then be gathered together as precious ſeed into the celeſtial garner, and then ſhall they ſhine forth as the ſun in the kingdom of their father.

Againſt the terrors of that day, we either ſolace or delude ourſelves with the opinion of its diſtance. It is yet afar off, and therefore we will not provide for it. But had the Waſhington farmer, during the ſeaſon of ſowing, indolently ſat down and forborne to labour, under the opinion that it was yet a long time to the harveſt: that yet ſome months would intervene, before the ingathering muſt be done: in vain would he have lamented his folly in the months of harveſt, and curſed his neglect of the proper ſeaſon. Wiſer than to act thus abſurdly, he breaks up the diſhe with his toilſome plough, commits the grain to the fertile ſoil in its appointed time, and performing all the neceſſary acts of huſbandry, waits for the produce with patience, and reaſonable expectation: and by the gentle Sol Providence, he is but rarely diſappointed in ſuch expectation. Deſire we to reap a happy harveſt at the laſt day; deſire we rather as good ſeed to be gathered into the garner of God: we muſt be careful not to neglect this precious ſeed time: this ſeaſon of mercy and grace; repentance muſt break upon our fallow ground: the word, the ſeed of life muſt be ſown in our hearts: we muſt be careful to root up every evil and noxious weed, and to procure a plentiful ſupply of the dew of grace, and the light of life to nouriſh the young and tender plants, and to raiſe them up to perfect ripeneſs for the approaching harveſt.

It may be proper juſt to remark, that as neither the farmer's toil, without the benediction of Heaven, nor its genial rains and invigorating heat; nor the benediction of Heaven without the farmer's toil, would have produced this copious plenty, which crowns the ſmiling vallies, and enriches the rejoicing hills of Waſhington county: ſo neither can the chriſtian expect to produce a crop of grace and virtues acceptable to the great judge, either by his own endeavours, without the aſſiſting grace of God, and the indulgent mercies of Jeſus Chriſt; or through thoſe mercies and by that grace alone, without any co-operating endeavours of his own.

That grace [illegible] abſolutely neceſſary to our performance of works pleaſing to the Moſt High, that without it we can do nothing, we can bring forth no fruit: let the vanity of the farmer's labours ever teach us, who plougheth and hoveth, but reapeth no increaſe, if the hand of Heaven withholds the warm influence of the ſun, and the fattening gifts of the clouds.—On the other ſide, let the [illegible] of a work reliance on grace and on Chriſt, without all the efforts of our own, without a zealous and uniform attention to duty, be ever obvious to our reflection, while we behold the farmer anxious for his harveſt, and uſing every proper method to ſecure it. Without labour and diligence on his part; without kindly ſeaſons on the part of Heaven, he would never reap into his garner the wiſhed for increaſe: and let the Chriſtian be well aſſured, that, as without the grace of Chriſt he can do nothing, ſo that grace will never be with him, unleſs he works with it, uſing every means appointed, and obſervant of every duty enjoined. Then may he expect alſo to reap the full harveſt, and to appear there with joy, bringing his precious ſheaves with him.

And is there indeed ſuch a day approaching! A day when every work ſhall be brought to judgment; a day when every man ſhall receive according to his deeds, and that by a ſentence the juſtneſs of which for it is ſelf evident, and [illegible] manifeſtation appears every [illegible] ſeſſion, which the [illegible] ly contemplates this in every [illegible] human creature is concerned, for we ſhall all ſtand before the judgment ſeat of Chriſt. Concerned in the moſt reſpectful degree; for our eternal [illegible] miſery is at ſtake—happy [illegible] miſery, that ſhall know neither change nor end! Let us not expect to appear with comfort and boldneſs at that hour, if unmindful of it, and inattentive to it, we tread in the path of vice, of folly and diſſipation; the huſbandman ſows tares only, and pernicious weeds in his fields, [illegible] ſhall his barn with rich ſheaves of wheat. And while we are ſo fondly courting the unſubſtantial [illegible] of this world, let us only indulge one moment for ſerious reflection, and ſuppoſe that hour [illegible] when we ſhall look up and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud one ſitting like unto the ſon of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a ſharp ſickle. When it ſhall be ſaid, thruſt in the ſickle and reap, for the time is come for thee to reap, for the harveſt of the earth is ripe. And he that ſitteth on the cloud ſhall thruſt in his ſickle and reap the earth. Let us only indulge our ſerious [illegible] ſuppoſe that hour [illegible] and [illegible] of the oats, which part ſhall be [illegible] to ſerve, that of the tares condemned to burning, or that of the good ſeed gathered into the garner of God: [illegible] we would wiſh to ſtand in the character of guilty, and condemned [illegible] of heavy and approved ſons, we ſhall [illegible] all the hoſts of Heaven into the [illegible] of ſelfiſh? A man can hardly [illegible] a moment in this light, for no man prepoſterouſly [illegible] his own condemnation by practices, which [illegible] oppoſe [illegible] happy [illegible] perſuaſions of better, as they contradict his ſober and beſt judgment here.

Where the grim ſavage devaſtation ſpread,
And blended in one chaos all the land!
Where prowling wolves fate wander'd o'er the dead,
And rapine ſcar'd the deſolated ſtrand!
There bounteous villages and cheerful farms,
Now variegate the far extended plain:
And there the ſwain, ſecure from future harms,
Delighted, views his fields and waving grain.

Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, Mr. ALEXANDER FOWLER, Merchant, to the amiable CHARLES BAILEY SMITH, daughter of Devereux Smith, Eſquire, of this place.

THIS is to inform the public, that the Recorders Office, &c. for Weſtmoreland county, is at preſent kept at the dwelling houſe of Colonel Nehemiah Stokeley, where attendance will be given by me

BENJAMIN MERLLY.
for James Hamilton, Eſq. Recorder

Dec. 13.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for bread or flour, are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts. The baking buſineſs will be carried on as uſual, and he hopes for the continuance of his cuſtomers. Bread, biſcuit, crackers, and all kinds of caſks provided at the ſhorteſt notice, by

CHARLES RICHARDS.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 14, 1789.

N. B. Flour of each a flour price will be taken in payment.

From the PENNSYLVANIA HERALD.

THE CUSTARD.

A Modern Simile.

ONCE on a time, a year or so,
It might be more for aught I know,
Two politicians met together;
Began to talk of wind and weather,
Until the subject by degrees,
Was chang'd from rain to refugees.
The first, a wight of special note,
Hume, Puffendorf, Vatel could quote.
And had Machiavel all by wrote:
From fam'd *St. Andrew's* school he came,
And Sawney Thistle was his name.
To him the other seem'd a noodle;
I think they call him *Yankee Doodle.*
Unskill'd was he in classic lore,
Yet knew that two and two makes four,
That bruises oft ensue from beating,
And from *John Bull* had learn'd good eating.
Consulting then the good of th' nation,
Thus *Sawney* open'd his oration:
"Now master *Yankee* well ye ken
A nation's strength consists in men,
And not in lands o'erspread with trees,
T' exclude the wholesome *northern* breeze.
In Scotland, though there's not a tree,
A mickle growth of men there be.
That spread like heath o'er all the Highlands,
From Pentland hills to Orkney islands;
And like a swarm of hornets sting
The enemies of kirk and king.
Therefore your doors should open wide
To emigrants from every side;
Let *Dutchmen* come and drain your bogs,
Let *Frenchmen* dance and feast on frogs,
Let *Jews* among you toil and sweat,
Let stout *Hibernians* children get,
Britain will spare you what you please
Of *convict rogues* and *refugees.*"
"Content," quoth *Yankee*, "for the rest,
But I the refugees detest."
Quoth Sawney---"I can clearly prove,
That refugees deserve your love:
That they promote the public good,
Were it but rightly understood.
Would ye be free! ye must be poor
As Spartan heroes were of yore:
Commerce brings riches---riches sloth;
Dame *Liberty's* a foe to both,
Carthage to Rome a victim fell,
Because she lov'd her trade so well,
Just such a foe ye'll have in Britain,
Should ye attempt a competition!
And if ye've merchants of your own,
In course of time this may be done:
Admit the *refugees* again,
From trade they'll drive all other men,
Nor will ye have a merchant richer,
Than an indented Irish ditcher;
Britain, though jealous as the devil,
Can ne'er regard you as a rival;
She'll drain your states of all their wealth,
That foe to industry and health;
Your agriculture then shall thrive,
When ye lack other means to live:
But lest your riches should increase,
They'll buy your crops at what they please,
Thus in the end ye'll all be poor,
And sloth and vice be seen no more:
For sure as God the sea and land made
Dame poverty is virtue's hand-maid,
And if the mistress ye would woo
The maid must eke be courted too.
Ye may deny it if ye please,
That ye're made poor by refugees,
But well I wot the fact ye'll find
They'll leave you not a sack behind;
Then when ye're poor as Scots and Indians,
Ye need not fear Great-Britain's vengeance.
She hunts the pole cat for his skin,
Yours is not worth a single pin,
Unless your fashionable sprigs
Again should wear full bottom'd wigs,
And to secure a flowing main,
Should raise the price of scalps again.
Thus in all points the refugees
Are mustard for your toasted cheese."
"A truce! quoth *Yankee* with your mustard,
Our commonwealth is like a custard!
The eggs are cit'zens, if you please,
The rotten ones are refugees,
A single rotten egg shall spoil
The largest custard you can boil;
You ne'er can sweeten it, or cure it,
No human palate can endure it."

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the subscribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It must not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots must be kept as whole as possible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES

WILL be opened on Wednesday the 15th instant, by Mrs. PRIDE, in the house where John Gibson formerly lived, behind his stone house Where they will be taught the following branches of needle work. viz.

Plain Work	Fringing
Coloured ditto	Dresden
Flowering	Tambouring, and
Lace, both by the bobin & needle	Embroidering.

Also, Reading English and knitting if required.

Mrs. Pride from the long experience she has had as a teacher, and the liberal encouragement she has met with hitherto, both in Britain and Philadelphia, flatters herself, that by the utmost attention in teaching the said branches, as also taking the strictest care of the morals and good breeding of the young ladies placed under her care, that upon tryal she will also merit the approbation and encouragement of the inhabitants on this side the Alleghany Mountain.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on the 27th of September, a light coloured sorrel Mare about 5 years old, 13 hands and 3 inches high, has a blaze in her face, shod before, some small white spots on each side of her head: a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

TETER ELROD.

November 12.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

MAKES in the newest fashion and neatest manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; also, they do the business of Upholsters in the different branches. They are determined to ask the lowest prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of those who please to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

WANTED, a man who understands Vocal Music, and can teach it with propriety; such a person will meet with good encouragement from the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh. Nov. 24.

Messrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the satisfaction of persons who have entrusted me with business in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I shall return from Philadelphia before the next sitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1786.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Brown has for some considerable time left my bed, and behaved in an unbecoming manner, I hereby forwarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Nov. 23, 1786. JOHN BROWN.

RAN-AWAY from the custody of the subscriber, on Thursday night last, in this place, a certain John Gardner; he has been in Mr. Daniel Elliott's employment for some time past; he is slender made, and of a swarthy complexion, about 23 or 24 years old, he had on a light coloured coating surtout coat, waistcoat and overalls of the same, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever takes up said Gardner, and brings him to the subscriber shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, paid by me

JAMES CHAMBERS, High Constable.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1786.

N. B. Said Gardner is of Dutch extraction.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

THE subscribers propose to begin BAKING about the 11th or 12th instant, on a method they flatter themselves will give satisfaction to their customers. Their mode of supplying customers in this town with bread, shall be communicated to the inhabitants before that time.

As they mean to have Biscuit ready baked and packed in barrels and kegs, or loose for smaller demands, therefore will be able to supply expeditiously those on a passage down the Ohio river to Kentucky, or elsewhere, and surveyors or others going to uninhabited parts.

They will take any saleable country produce in payment, as well as cash. And all times regulate their price for bread, agreeable to the rates flour in general sells for.

HUGH GARDNER.
JOHN COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1786.

ASHES WANTED.

THE subscribers will give one shilling per bushel, in Cash, for all good Wood Ashes, delivered at this place before Christmas.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a mistaken opinion has prevailed among some people respecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittsburgh Gazette; some supposing the advertisement circulated by the Printers obliged all persons to pay from the first number which was published, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of justice, that they were bound to compensate the Printers from the date of the first paper they should receive---for the satisfaction of such as are doubtful respecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittsburgh Gazette commences from the date of the first paper each subscriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the head waters of the west fork of Chartiers Creek, on the 20th of October last, a black stallion colt, one year old last May, has three white feet and a bald face, a long tail, no brand, a natural trotter: a bay filly, one year old last spring, has a long tail, a natural trotter, is half blooded. Whoever takes up said strays, and brings them to the subscriber as aforesaid, shall receive Two Dollars reward for each, paid by

JAMES SHEARER.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry, where* Subscriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*----ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.

From the PENNSYLVANIA HERALD.

THE CUSTARD.

A Modern Simile.

ONCE on a time, a year or so,
It might be more for aught I know,
Two politicians met together;
Began to talk of wind and weather,
Until the subject by degrees,
Was chang'd from rain to refugees.
The first, a wight of special note,
Hume, Purfendorf, Vatel could quote.
And had Machiavel all by wrote:
From fam'd *St. Andrew's* school he came,
And Sawney Thistle was his name.
To him the other seem'd a noodle;
I think they call him *Yankee Doodle*.
Unskill'd was he in classic lore,
Yet knew that two and two makes four,
That brutes oft ensue from beating,
And from *John Bull* had learn'd good eating.
Consulting then the good o'th' nation,
Thus *Sawney* open'd his oration:—
"Now master *Yankee* well we ken
A nation's strength consists in men,
And not in lands o'erspread with trees,
T' exclude the wholesome northern breeze.
In Scotland, though there's not a tree,
A prickle growth of men there be,
That spread like heath o'er all the Highlands,
From Pentland hills to Orkney islands;
And like a swarm of hornets sting
The enemies of kirk and king.
Therefore your doors should open wide
To emigrants from every side;
Let *Dutchmen* come and drain your bogs,
Let *Frenchmen* dance and feast on frogs,
Let *Jews* among you toil and sweat,
Let stout *Hibernians* children get,
Britain will spare you what you please
Of *convict rogues* and *refugees*."
"Content," quoth *Yankee*, "for the rest,
But I the refugees detest."
Quoth Sawney—"I can clearly prove,
That refugees deserve your love:
That they promote the public good,
Were it but rightly understood.
Would ye be free! ye must be poor
As Spartan heroes were of yore:
Commerce brings riches—riches sloth;
Dame *liberty's* a foe to both,
Carthage to Rome a victim fell,
Because she lov'd her trade so well.
Just such a foe ye'll have in Britain,
Should ye attempt a competition!
And if ye've merchants of your own,
In course of time this may be done:
Admit the *refugees* again,
From trade they'll drive all other men;
Nor will ye have a merchant richer,
Than an indented Irish ditcher;
Britain, though jealous as the devil,
Can ne'er regard you as a rival;
She'll drain your states of all their wealth;
That foe to industry and health;
Your agriculture then shall thrive,
When ye lack other means to live:
Put lest your riches should increase,
They'll buy your crops at what they please,
Thus in the end ye'll all be poor,
And sloth and vice be seen no more:
For sure as God the sea and land made
Dame poverty is virtue's hand-maid,
And if the mistress ye would woo
The maid must ne'e be courted too.
Ye may deny it if ye please,
That ye're made poor by refugees,
But well I wot the fact ye'll find
They'll leave you not a sack behind;
Then when ye're poor as Scots and Indians,
Ye need not fear Great-Britain's vengeance.
She hunts the pole cat for his skin,
Yours is not worth a single pin,
Unless your fashionable sprigs
Again should wear full bottom'd wigs,
And to secure a flowing main,
Should raise the price of scalps again.
Thus in all points the refugees
Are mustard for your toasted cheese."
"A truce! quoth *Yankee* with your mustard,
Our commonwealth is like a custard!
The eggs are cit'zens, if you please,
The rotten ones are refugees,
A single rotten egg shall spoil
The largest custard you can boil;
You ne'er can sweeten it, or cure it,
No human palate can endure it."

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the subscribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It must not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots must be kept as whole as possible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES

WILL be opened on Wednesday the 15th instant, by Mrs. PRIDE, in the house where John Gibson formerly lived, behind his stone house Where they will be taught the following branches of needle work. viz.

Plain Work	Fringing
Coloured ditto	Dresden
Flowering	Tambouring, and
Lace, both by the bobin & needle	Embroidering.

Also, Reading English and knitting if required.

Mrs. Pride from the long experience she has had as a teacher, and the liberal encouragement she has met with hitherto, both in Britain and Philadelphia, flatters herself, that by the utmost attention in teaching the said branches, as also taking the strictest care of the morals and good breeding of the young ladies placed under her care, that upon tryal she will also merit the approbation and encouragement of the inhabitants on this side the Alleghany Mountain.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on the 27th of September, a light coloured sorrel Mare about 5 years old, 13 hands and 3 inches high, has a blaze in her face, shod before, some small white spots on each side of her head: a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

TETER ELROD.

November 12.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

MAKES in the newest fashion and neatest manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; also, they do the business of Upholsters in the different branches. They are determined to ask the lowest prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of those who please to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

WANTED, a man who understands Vocal Music, and can teach it with propriety; such a person will meet with good encouragement from the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh. Nov. 24.

Messrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the satisfaction of persons who have entrusted me with business in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I shall return from Philadelphia before the next sitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1786.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Brown has for some considerable time left my bed, and behaved in an unbecoming manner, I hereby forwarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Nov. 23, 1786. JOHN BROWN.

RAN-AWAY from the custody of the subscriber, on Thursday night last, in this place, a certain John Gardner; he has been in Mr. Daniel Elliott's employment for some time past; he is slender made, and of a swarthy complexion, about 23 or 24 years old, he had on a light coloured coating surtout coat, waistcoat and overalls of the same, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever takes up said Gardner, and brings him to the subscriber shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, paid by me

JAMES CHAMBERS, High Constable.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1786.

N. B. Said Gardner is of Dutch extraction.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

THE subscribers propose to begin BAKING about the 11th or 12th instant, on a method they flatter themselves will give satisfaction to their customers. Their mode of supplying customers in this town with bread, shall be communicated to the inhabitants before that time.

As they mean to have Biscuit ready baked and packed in barrels and kegs, or loose for smaller demands, therefore will be able to supply expeditiously those on a passage down the Ohio river to Kentucky, or elsewhere, and surveyors or others going to uninhabited parts.

They will take any saleable country produce in payment, as well as cash. And all times regulate their price for bread, agreeable to the rates flour in general sells for.

HUGH GARDNER.
JOHN COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1786.

ASHES WANTED.

THE subscribers will give one shilling per bushel in Cash, for all good Wood Ashes, delivered at this place before Christmas.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a mistaken opinion has prevailed among some people respecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittsburgh Gazette some supposing the advertisement circulated by the Printers obliged all persons to pay from the first number which was published, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of justice, that they were bound to compensate the Printers from the date of the first paper they should receive—for the satisfaction of such as are doubtful respecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittsburgh Gazette commences from the date of the first paper each subscriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the head waters of the west fork of Chartiers Creek, on the 20th of October last, a black stallion colt, one year old last May, has three white feet and a bald face, long tail, no brand, a natural trotter: a bay filly, one year old last spring, has a long tail, a natural trotter is half blooded. Whoever takes up said strays, and brings them to the subscriber as aforesaid, shall receive Two Dollars reward for each, paid by

JAMES SHEARER.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry, where* Subscriptions (at 15s per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.